



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

The Joint High Commission Treaty.

The Joint High Commission yesterday signed the treaty for the arbitration of all existing claims between the United States and Great Britain. The Washington National Republican has the following authoritative official statement as to the treaty:—

"For the adjustment of the claims of injury alleged by the United States on account of the escape of Confederate cruisers from British ports, and the depredations committed by those vessels during the war in this country, a tribunal of arbitration is constituted, to consist of five arbitrators—one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other three each by a designated sovereign State of Europe or America. The treaty establishes special rules of neutral duty and obligation in addition to the generally received public law, which rules, although not admitted by the British Commissioners to have been in force at the time, are yet, it is agreed, to retroact and to govern the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration. The tribunal may either award damages in detail or in gross, at its discretion, or it may refer this duty to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, who shall report from time to time with payment to be made accordingly; and the British Government frankly expresses its regret for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States. For the adjudication of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, or of the subjects of Great Britain against the United States during the same period, that is from the 13th of April, 1861, to the 9th of April, 1865, an ordinary mixed Commission is provided, to sit at Washington, with an umpire to be nominated if necessary by a designated friendly Power. This limitation of time is material in substance, for it confines the reclamations against the United States to the incidents of actual war. It is accompanied also with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property. Statements are made in some quarters exaggerating the amount of such claims. If there could be cause in the stipulation itself to apprehend the presentation of claims against the United States of any considerable amount, all such apprehensions would be dispelled by the consideration of the attitude of the British Government in the matter of claims of British subjects arising out of the late war between Germany and France. Lord Granville having, in accordance with the advice of the law officers of the Crown, given notice to all parties that foreigners having property in France are not entitled to any special protection therefor, or to exceptions to military contributions to which they were liable in common with the inhabitants of the place in which they resided, or in which their property might be situated; that they were equally liable with such inhabitants to have requisitions levied on their property by either belligerent; that they could have no claim for compensation on the ground of their being neutral foreigners for losses which the necessities of war brought upon them in common with the French, and that the British Government cannot revoke reclamation in the premises in their behalf against Germany or France. It is to be noted, also, that most of the claims against the United States for the seizure of cotton, many of which are being heard in the Court of Claims, are of date subsequent to the limits of this treaty and not comprehended within its scope. These treaty stipulations dispose of all the differences between the two nations growing out of the late civil war, and in fact all differences between Great Britain and the United States. The same great idea of international arbitration pervades the stipulations of the treaty in regard to differences, which by their settlement are more purely American. Foremost among them is the question of the sea fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions, as to which it is agreed that in addition to the liberty already secured to them by the treaty of 1818 the fishermen of the United States shall have the liberty to take sea fish on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Colony of Prince Edward's Island and of the islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, subject, of course, in this respect, to the local rights of private property, and the same liberty is granted to British subjects on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of latitude, this liberty not to include, on either side, shell-fish, or the salmon or shad fisheries, or other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers.

STATE RIGHTS.—We are pleased to see a reviving interest, not only in the South, but throughout the country, in the doctrine of STATE RIGHTS,—such rights as are still left to the States under the Constitution—and a general expression of opinion on the part of the Conservatives, as to the propriety of making this a principle in future political contests. It is, indeed, of the highest importance, as the main defence we have against centralization and a complete change in our government. It is, as has been well said, "the salt of our political existence"—for without this principle, the States would be but mere provinces of an empire ruled by the authorities in the city of Washington. A triumph in a temporary party contest would be nothing compared to the triumph of this great constitutional principle. To secure this, is worthy of the stoutest efforts and the most persevering actions, of any one who values the future peace, and prosperity, of the country, and desires the perpetuity of our institutions, as it was intended, originally, they should exist.

Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, late a student of the Episcopal Theological Seminary near this place, and who is to go on a mission amongst the Ponka tribe of Indians in Dakota, is to apply his talents as a linguist, to the acquiring of the language of the tribe, and the translation of the Bible and Text Books into that language.

The New York Herald calls the late letter of Geo. T. Downing, (colored oysterman and caterer in Washington,) complaining of his Radical friends for their treatment of colored men generally, "a Bivalvular Bomerang."

The Washington Chronicle gives a note of warning! Let those concerned take heed, and govern themselves so as to suit the supposed "exigencies of the times!" The Chronicle says that the charges made against the government office holders in Alexandria relating to the "money business," and general want of zeal in behalf of the Radical party, "deserve consideration"—that it is high time "the fact was generally known," if they do not take part in "local politics"—and that the office holders must exert "social and official influence in behalf of the cause they profess to have at heart." Also that the "enemy is bitter in Alexandria." The meaning of this last phrase is, that the Conservatives of this place adhere quietly and firmly to their political opinions and will not be driven from those opinions to carry favor or conciliate power. Moreover, that they will on all occasions, national and "local," endeavor to prevent a "Radical political triumph"—especially when they believe, in the local case, that such a triumph would militate against the best interests, and future welfare and prosperity of the community in which they live. And in regard to this last matter, we hope that there are citizens who have been and are Republicans, who will not unite in the efforts which they see made before their eyes every day, and which, if successful, would be likely to injure the general welfare of the city.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Gen. McDonald, supervisor of internal revenue, denies that he has called upon the President for troops to suppress the Ku-Klux in the second district of Missouri as reported from Washington. He states, however, that some weeks ago he asked means to employ forces sufficient to enable collectors to collect revenue from illicit distillers in the southeastern part of the State. Collector Murdock has several times been opposed by these illicit distillers and their employees or friends, and once or twice been fired upon. Gen. McDonald asked for an increased force of deputy collectors to cope with armed resistance to the enforcement of the law, but at no time has he called for troops either to suppress Ku-Klux or collect revenue.

We have received the Free South and Anglo American, published in London. Its object is: the promotion of free trade; reciprocity and good will between Great Britain and the United States; direct trade and steam communication with the South; the development of the resources of the South and West by the introduction of European labour and capital, and by assistance to Southern immigration; advocacy of the rights of authors and inventors; the establishment of a permanent International Tribunal for the settlement of all difficulties that may arise between Great Britain and the United States; universal penny postage abroad, and half-penny postage at home.

Yesterday the Southern Claims Commission had before them the cases of Jacob S. Atlee, of Richmond, and George H. Southall, Nottoway Courthouse, Va. Mr. Atlee, whose claim amounts to \$14,000 was, during the war, and previously, in the service of the Tredegar Iron Works. He was subjected to a very searching examination by the Commissioners. To-day was assigned to the cases of Rev. Hiram Walter Reed, of Falls Church, a clerk in the Second Auditor's Office; Mrs. Susan T. Crut, of Washington; Charles Kirby, of Fairfax Courthouse, and Nathan Webster, of Georgetown, formerly of Falls Church.

The New York Tribune says that it "is certainly true it is not seeking the re-election of Gen. Grant as President"—and that it earnestly desires to see the principle established "that a President shall have no aspirations except to serve the country." &c. This is a kind of white frost upon the budding "aspirations" of the President. But it won't do. The season is too far advanced. The nomination will be made for a re-election and the dissentients made to succumb.

There has been a Labor Convention in New York, at which Horace Greeley, Albert Brisbane, Horace Day, and other modern "philosophers," including Mrs. E. L. Daniels of Boston, ventilated their peculiar views. Nothing practical was done or even suggested. Mr. Day declared that the workmen of New England would run a candidate for President and Vice President at the next election.

At the municipal election in Cumberland, Md., yesterday, the Democrats gained a complete victory, electing their candidates for Mayor and Council. Let this be an example and an encouragement for the cities in this State, where municipal elections are to be held. Let there be harmony, united action, and determination.

The fire at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., at Wilmington, mentioned in the telegraphic dispatches in yesterday's Gazette, destroyed several locomotives, the locomotive round house, the pattern shop, the oil house, and other buildings, besides a sloop lying at the wharf near by.

The first arrests in North Carolina under the Ku-Klux law were made on Friday. A squad of U. S. troops under command of Major Cushing, went to Chatham county, and returned with three young men, charged with assaulting the house in which some white women lived, and beating two of them.

It is thought that the extra session of the Senate to commence to-morrow, will not continue longer than two or three weeks. Besides the Treaty, there will be some nominations to office, to be acted on, and a few other matters considered.

In the British House of Lords, the University test bill has been sustained by five majority. In the House of Commons a majority of sixty-three was given on a preliminary vote against the purchase of army commissions.

MURDER.—We are pained to state that a telegram was received here on Saturday, giving the distressing intelligence that Mr. J. Marbury Merriwether, a son of Mr. James A. Merriwether, was murdered a few days ago by a colored man, near Memphis Tennessee. It appears that young Merriwether was employed on a railroad, near Memphis, and the man who killed him was one of the laborers under his charge. Mr. M. was struck with a hickory club, and lingered a day or two, when he died from the effect of his wound.—*Lylich. News.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A few weeks ago G. M. Kimball, of Janesville, Wis., raised quite a large amount of money on forged paper, and left for Clinton, Iowa, where he was arrested, and taken back to Janesville yesterday. He committed suicide, and his young wife died of a broken heart, caused by his disgrace. She leaves four little children.

A declaration in the suit commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court in New York, by John Lawless against Peter B. Sweeney, as chamberlain, to recover an amount of money previously lodged by John O'Mahony of the Fenian Brotherhood, with August Belmont, was filed yesterday. The amount involved is \$25,000.

Wm. Foster, the ruffian who murdered Mr. Putnam in a New York street car some two weeks ago, told a Tribune Reporter that on the evening he committed the deed he had drank fifteen or sixteen glasses of whiskey, and was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing.

Supervisor Kryzanowski, of Georgia, writes to the Internal Revenue Office that Detective Beach, of the Internal Revenue service, in conjunction with a detective of the Treasury Department, recently discovered and arrested a gang of counterfeiters at Black Point, Georgia.

In New York yesterday the Government obtained a verdict of \$104,000 against a manufacturer of tobacco for making false returns.

The Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard will visit Washington and Mt. Vernon to-morrow.

An infant son of Secretary Belknap, who had been lying sick for some time, died yesterday in Cincinnati.

The farmers in the interior of New York report a heavy frost on Sunday night.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, in the store of T. V. Strange, directly back of the Orange house, at Lynchburg. The store and stable in rear were burned to the ground. Two fine horses in the stable also perished in the flames. The property destroyed is valued at \$5,000, on which there was an insurance of \$2,000 in the Virginia Fire and Marine company, and \$2,000 in the Continental.

The Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company's Directors, &c., have come to some sort of an arrangement with the bondholders, who purpose to pay the debts, and begin the road July 1st, and complete and equip it by January 1st, 1872.

A convention of the Baptist Sunday Schools within the Potomac Association will be held at Long Branch Church, in Loudoun county, on the 19th inst.

The joint work has made its appearance in Spotsylvania. In some fields its work is discernible from the road-side.

Rev. J. C. Carroll, of Wake Forest, N. C., has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Warrenton.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs will be offered for sale to-morrow, 10th day of May.

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD CASE.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday, the case of James S. French vs. Alexander Hay, was tried. The bill sets forth as follows:

The case now comes before the Court on appeal from a decree of the former court, directing a dismissal of the plaintiff's bill with costs, and a judgment against the defendant, dated December 14, 1870. French, the appellant, is the President of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, and owns three-fourths of the entire property thereof. He entered into an arrangement with Hay by which the latter was to advance the means to buy up the outstanding debts of the company, he to take an assignment as security for the advances. The bill sets forth that French agreed to assign to him such a portion of the stock as would remunerate him for the advances. French thereupon purchased debts amounting to \$91,000. Those reduced to judgment were paid to Hay, and the judgments standing in Hay's name. The plaintiff, in short, claims that the money so collected by Hay was in trust for him, subject to the payment of the \$5,000 with interest, and he, therefore, prays for an account and a decree for the money due.

After a good denial, the answer specifically avers that Hay advanced large sums to French beyond the \$5,000, instancing one advanced to the amount of \$3,000 for omnibuses; denies that French expended any of his own means in purchasing the omnibuses; and claims that French did not assign to Hay all the judgments, and specifies one debt of \$20,000 due Joseph R. Anderson, purchased by French, but not assigned to Hay. The answer also denies that the assignment was conditional, and did not convey the judgment to French, inasmuch as he did not pay the \$5,000 with interest.

The answer also explicitly denies that Hay ever collected any part of said judgments; but, after getting the judgments, and charges of said railroad company, and of the sale of its property and franchises under one of the deeds of trust, and the purchase of the same by Hay, the answer uses this language:—"That after said purchase at public sale, and the title to said road rested in this defendant, and thereby merging into said road the said judgments against it, defendant directed his counsel to mark the same satisfied on the record, which he presumed was done."

The case has thus far been argued by Messrs. Stanton and Hughes for the plaintiff, and Kiddle and Stewart for the defendant.

THE SCHOONER LILLIAS, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, cleared at Sagua la Grande Cuba, for Baltimore on the 3d of April. Messrs. Loud, Claridge & Co., of Baltimore, on Saturday received a letter from Captain Griffin, in which he says he had been dragged from his bed at midnight on the 2d by an armed force, on account of a colored man secreting himself on board his vessel, which fact had been previously reported by Capt. Griffin to the authorities. Capt. G. was lodged in a crowded and filthy prison, some of whose inmates were suffering from the small-pox, where he remained on the 25th ultimo, the date of this letter; and although the authorities admit him to be entirely innocent, yet he is kept in prison, his life, health, and property, and the property of others, placed in jeopardy, and his wife and family alone on board the vessel in a sickly port. The first officer of the Lillias, being also threatened with arrest, put to sea in an open boat, and was afterwards picked up on the coast of Florida, which fact has heretofore been reported.—*Balt. Sun.*

A BUSINESS STORY.—A good story is told of a business meeting among certain Quakers about a proposed canal, when one of the most influential men present opposed the project on the ground of its being a speculation. This was, of course, unanswerable; but among the other objections, he went on to say: "When God created the world, if he had wished canals, he would have made them. Upon this 'a weighty friend' (one in the meeting) rose up, and said, 'I am in the meeting in voice in which the speaker speak in meeting.' And Jacob digged a well," and sat down. The influential man immediately retired into private life; but he bought some shares in the canal for all that.

Adventures of a "Special Jury."

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Va., May 8, 1871.—Your brand-new correspondent, armed with the papers of a Gazette "Special," arrived in due time at the wharf of the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., where he found in waiting the thirty gentlemen summoned to be present in Richmond at 11 o'clock on Saturday, for the purpose of trying the case of the Commonwealth vs. Johnson H. Sands for forgery.

Just before 8 o'clock, the summoned were handed over by Mr. Jonathan Ward (who had contributed largely to preserving the meeting in order,) to Sergeant Holzinger, who, having called the roll, and found the "Freeholders" all present, instructed them to make themselves comfortable by any means of amusement in which they might think proper to indulge.

Capt. Hollingshead, who possesses the rare faculty of making his passengers comfortable even when summoned for jury service against their will, was as usual with him, kind and courteous.

In due time, and without more fatigue than that produced by slight over stimulation produced in some of the junior members of the "Venue," by an over use of "oysters," (2) the party arrived in Richmond, having met with the same uniform courtesy on the route from Aquia Creek to Richmond as that extended by Captain Hollingshead, of whom the party reluctantly took leave at the Creek.

The whole number, without exception, took omnibuses for the Exchange, and after half an hour's delay occasioned by the difficulty of getting some few heavy members from the boxes of the omnibuses to the pavement below, registered offerings of 150 bushels of red, with sales at 145, 155, 160 and 165 for ordinary to good; small offerings of white, but no sales reported. Corn is less active, though prices remain at yesterday's figures; offerings of 554 bushels of mixed, with sales at 75 and 78. Oats are steady; sales of 200 bushels at 70 and 90.

ALEXANDRIA FISH MARKET, May 9.—The receipts from daylight up to 11 o'clock this morning amounted to 50,000 Herring and 1000 Shad, which sold at from 4 to 85 per thousand for the former, and from 12 50 to \$15 per hundred for the latter. Lobster and Perch arrived more freely than for some days past, and sold at 25c per bunch.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MAY 9, 1871.

SUN ROSE..... 4 55 MOON RISES N.E., 0.00
SUN SETS..... 7.00

ARRIVED.
Scho'r Albert Mason and St. Elmo, G. H. Hutton, SAILED.

Scho'r Albert Mason, Allyn's Point, and St. Elmo, Danversport, by G. Hutton.
Scho'r Mary Conner, Wilson, Baltimore, by W. A. Smoot.

MEMORANDA.
Scho'r Henry Finch, Banel, hence at New York 7th inst.
Scho'r Joseph Baymore, Birch, from this port for Bridgeport, passed through Hell Gate 7th.

DIED.
Dr. THOMAS B. ANDERSON, of Caroline county, Va., departed this life May 3d, 1871, at 94 o'clock a.m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, IN THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.—By virtue of a decree of the Corporation Court for the city of Alexandria, Va., rendered at the April term, 1871, of the said Court, in the cause of George L. Henderson, guardian of James L. E. Henderson vs. Julia Henderson et al., the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said decree, will expose to sale, by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1871, at 12 m., in front of the Mayor's office, in the city of Alexandria, Va., the following described real estate, of which George L. Henderson, died seized, to wit:

No. 1. A LOT OF GROUND, beginning at a point on the south side of Queen street, sixty feet west of Columbus street, and running thence west sixteen feet, and in depth 100 feet to a 15 feet alley.

No. 2. A LOT OF GROUND with a small BRICK HOUSE thereon, adjacent to lot No. 1 on the west, in front on Queen street 15 feet, and in depth 100 feet to a 15 feet alley.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND adjoining lot No. 2 on the west, in front on Queen street 28 feet, more or less, and in depth 100 feet, to a 15 feet alley. On this lot there are two FRAME DWELLINGS, one fronting on Queen street, and one on the alley.

No. 4. An undivided one sixth part of a burial vault in the Methodist Protestant Church grave yard.

Terms of sale: One-tenth of the purchase money, to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal payments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months after the day of sale, with interest on the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, and the retention of the title to the property, until the same are paid. Stamps and conveyancing at the cost of the purchasers.

ALBERT STARR, Commissioner.

FOR SALE.
THAT VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, BELONGING TO THE COMMON WEALTH OF VIRGINIA, KNOWN AS THE ARMOY PROPERTY.

The Board of Public Works of Virginia, being authorized and required to sell the lands and water-power belonging to the Commonwealth, situated in the city of Richmond, and known as the ARMOY PROPERTY, do hereby offer for sale, on the premises, at public auction on the 15th JULY NEXT, at 4 P. M. The payment to be made in State bonds, at par, and the purchase allowed a credit of six and twelve months from the date of its approval and ratification by the next General Assembly.

About one third of the property, on the western boundary, is under a lease until 1st July, 1872, to Robert Archer & Co., at rental of \$1,500 per annum, and the sale will be subject to its conditions.

This property (about six acres) adjoins the extensive iron works belonging to the Tredegar Company, bounded on one side by the James River and Kanawha canal, 625 feet, and the other on the W. & O. R. R., offering a ready market for wood and timber.

A FARM, in Fauquier county, 6 miles below Warrenton, and within two miles of a station on the Warrenton branch of the O. A. & M. R. R. The tract contains about 400 acres; is well timbered and watered, and is considered fine grazing land.

The above property, the title to which is without defect, will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to A. B. Gazette office, 6th 11-st.

COL. P. J. ARCHER died in Powhatan on Thursday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He had been in declining health for some years. Colonel Archer was a very remarkable man—a type of his day, when men were distinguished not only for their high sense of honor, but for their stout manhood and intrepid courage. He was one of the most fearless men that ever lived; but yet kind and affectionate and gentle in his disposition. He was the second of the late John Hampden Pleasants in the fact that between him and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., probably no man was held in more affectionate regard by Mr. Pleasants than Colonel Archer. He was among the last of the remarkable men who were contemporary with him, and distinguished for the characteristics which so marked his nature.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—A "fair female," thought to be in alliance with male swindlers, cheated two merchants last week in a very adroit manner by altering checks.

Sunday services are now held in Teddy Welch's Hall, used generally for a very different purpose.

The Supreme Court of the District was occupied during the entire session yesterday with the suit of James S. French vs. Alexander Hay. This is one of the many suits to which the affairs of the Alexandria and Washington railroad has given rise.

George Wells, jointly indicted with Horatio Bolster, for the murder of James, was yesterday admitted, to bail in \$15,000, with Gen. Lander, his counsel, as surety.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran was rather worse yesterday and appears to be gradually sinking from day to day. Dr. Miller, his physician, remained by his bedside all night.

The fresh predicted several days ago at Georgetown came along on Sunday night, and the flood rose all night, bringing the water over the docks and up to the warehouses on Water street. It began to fall at noon yesterday.

The steamer Hercules, stuck off the city docks several days ago, is in a bad plight. The water is over the wheel-house, and the chances of pumping her out grow worse with every day's delay.

Gen. Butler addressed the colored people of Boston yesterday on political subjects.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, May 9.—The market for Wheat is without change; receipts are very light, with no prime or choice samples in market; offerings of 150 bushels of red, with sales at 145, 155, 160 and 165 for ordinary to good; small offerings of white, but no sales reported. Corn is less active, though prices remain at yesterday's figures; offerings of 554 bushels of mixed, with sales at 75 and 78. Oats are steady; sales of 200 bushels at 70 and 90.

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COL. P. J. ARCHER died in Powhatan on Thursday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He had been in declining health for some years. Colonel Archer was a very remarkable man—a type of his day, when men were distinguished not only for their high sense of honor, but for their stout manhood and intrepid courage. He was one of the most fearless men that ever lived; but yet kind and affectionate and gentle in his disposition. He was the second of the late John Hampden Pleasants in the fact that between him and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., probably no man was held in more affectionate regard by Mr. Pleasants than Colonel Archer. He was among the last of the remarkable men who were contemporary with him, and distinguished for the characteristics which so marked his nature.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A BUSINESS STORY.—A good story is told of a business meeting among certain Quakers about a proposed canal, when one of the most influential men present opposed the project on the ground of its being a speculation. This was, of course, unanswerable; but among the other objections, he went on to say: "When God created the world, if he had wished canals, he would have made them. Upon this 'a weighty friend' (one in the meeting) rose up, and said, 'I am in the meeting in voice in which the speaker speak in meeting.' And Jacob digged a well," and sat down. The influential man immediately retired into private life; but he bought some shares in the canal for all that.

THE SCHOONER LILLIAS, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, cleared at Sagua la Grande Cuba, for Baltimore on the 3d of April. Messrs. Loud, Claridge & Co., of Baltimore, on Saturday received a letter from Captain Griffin, in which he says he had been dragged from his bed at midnight on the 2d by an armed force, on account of a colored man secreting himself on board his vessel, which fact had been previously reported by Capt. Griffin to the authorities. Capt. G. was lodged in a crowded and filthy prison, some of whose inmates were suffering from the small-pox, where he remained on the 25th ultimo, the date of this letter; and although the authorities admit him to be entirely innocent, yet he is kept in prison, his life, health, and property, and the property of others, placed in jeopardy, and his wife and family alone on board the vessel in a sickly port. The first officer of the Lillias, being also threatened with arrest, put to sea in an open boat, and was afterwards picked up on the coast of Florida, which fact has heretofore been reported.—*Balt. Sun.*

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD CASE.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday, the case of James S. French vs. Alexander Hay, was tried. The bill sets forth as follows:

The case now comes before the Court on appeal from a decree of the former court, directing a dismissal of the plaintiff's bill with costs, and a judgment against the defendant, dated December 14, 1870. French, the appellant, is the President of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, and owns three-fourths of the entire property thereof. He entered into an arrangement with Hay by which the latter was to advance the means to buy up the outstanding debts of the company, he to take an assignment as security for the advances. The bill sets forth that French agreed to assign to him such a portion of the stock as would remunerate him for the advances. French thereupon purchased debts amounting to \$91,000. Those reduced to judgment were paid to Hay, and the judgments standing in Hay's name. The plaintiff, in short, claims that the money so collected by Hay was in trust for him, subject to the payment of the \$5,000 with interest, and he, therefore, prays for an account and a decree for the money due.

After a good denial, the answer specifically avers that